ponent in ex-sention comminated without opposition by the Republicans of the XXVIII District. Senator Robinson, Republican, of the XXVIII District, Senator Robinson, Republican, of the XXVIII District, wants a renomination, but has as Republican opponents Assemblyman Raines, of Ontario County, and ex-Senator Lord, of Yates County, Senator Baker, Republican, of the XXIXIA District, has been elected a Congressman. The Republicans of Onleans County are pressing the nomination of ex-Senator Pitts. The Monroe County Republicans, on the contrary, are pressing the nomination of Assemblyman Hubbell, J. Breck Perkins, Martin W. Cooke and George Goss, present Sergeant-at-Aruis of the Senate. Senator Elsworth, Republican, of the XXXXII District, declines a renomination, and the Republicans of the district nave been asked to send as his successor Assemblyman Kidder M. Foott, of Livingston County, Assemblyman Tozier, of Wyoming County. Senator Titus, Democrat, of the XXXIst District, declines a remomination, and it is apparent that Daulel H. McMillan, who it is evident will be the Republican nominee, will be elected. The Democrats are talking of uominating Thomas Bunning for the place. Senator Vedder, Republican, of the XXXIII District, seeks a renomination. This completes the list.

CREMATION ON LONG ISLAND.

WORK ON THE BUILDING STOPPED FOR A TIME-

HOW A BODY WILL BE REDUCED TO ASHES. The falling of the walls of the Mount Olivet Crematory has caused some embarrassment to the buildt ing committee of the United States Cremation Company. In the severe gale of January 17 the west wall of the crematory was blown over and carried down the caswall in its fall. The committee have not as yet determined the committee have not as yet determined to the committee have not as yet determ mined upon whom should fall the blame for this accident and util the responsibility is fixed upon the proper person it has not been deemed wise to go on with the work of restoration. The damage which the foundations suffered from exposure after the fall of the walls compelled their removal and relaying. All this has caused

orther delay.

Dr. John D. Bengless, the president of the gave to a TRIBUNE reporter a sketch of its plans and of the methods which it is intended to employ for the incineration of bodies. The crewatory is situated on a etty site between Mouat Olivet and Lutheran cemeries just back of the Fresh Pond Station of the Long and Railroad and facing old Mount Olivet-ave. The uilding is to have a handsome marble facade, and will two stories high. The front portion, which is to be apieted to a point a little above the first story, and as not injured by the fall of the side walls in the rear.
funeral party on arriving at the crematory will pass ough this part of the building and enter the rear This is a large hall with a stationary catafalque the middle. Here the coffin will be deposited and covered with a pail. While the final funeral rites are in the collin will be noiselessly lowered into the nent, where are the appliances for incineration. No one hears the creaking of machinery; no one sees the dy descend; no one except those familiar with the edings knows that it has disappeared.

The process to be employed is the one known as dry stillation. No fire is brought into direct contact with flesh, but the body is subjected to intense heat, which olatilizes all that is susceptible of being turned into gas leaves only the mineral residuam. The apparatus ts of a furnace and a retort of fire clay. The a first wrapped in a linen cloth, soaked in alum, to event the intense heat of the fire from beginning its ork upon the body before the doors of the retort are The cloth is consumed with the body, but leaves aly a tablespoonful of ashes. Thus enveloped, the is placed on a soapstone bed, moving on wheels o lay, and the whole is pushed into the retort. Th grace is heated to between 2,500 and 3,000 degree. clay of the retort assumes a creamy whit sere about the crematory by the escaping These are conveyed from the retort into the fur-

emain there until thoroughly purged by the all impurities. They are then allowed to lowed for every 100 panes. An about three-quarters of an The soapstone bed is then withdrawn and the are collected and placed in an urn. If cremation becomes the recognized manner of disposing of the the process can be shortened by the use of a hotter it is estimated that there are about three pounds here a said to every 100 pounds of flesh, blood and in the human frame. These figures vary, howevith the physical build of the subject. The bones in most of the mineral matter. Stout men will, fore, leave less ashes in proportion to their weight object and hony persons.

bones in the human frame. These figures vary, however, with the physical build of the subject. The bones contain most of the mineral matter. Stout men will, therefore, leave less ashes in proportion to their weight than thin and bony persons.

The cost of such a funeral. Dr. Beugless says, will be about one-third of the cost of a ordinary burial. In the basement of the crematory there will be a workshop for the preparation of uras. These urns will not be expensive. People, however, who desire to show their respect for the dead by an expensive funerat can lay out a large sum of money upon the details of the crematory process and the urn. Elaborate urns of be autiful workmanship and arbistic design will be furnished for those who desire them. Those who are unwilling that the ashes of the line loth should mingle with the ashes of their, dead can, at a greater expense, have the body wrapped in asbestose cloth, as was the castom among the Greeks and Romans. In the case of the ancients, however, there was good cause for this, as the bodies wereland directly upon the fire of the funeral type, and without an unlinfammable envelope, the ashes of the dead and the ashes of the fuel would have been indiscriminately mixed.

A room in one corner of the crematory will serve for the reception and preservation of the urns. They will be ranged in nicless around the walls, with a tablet bearing the epitaph of the deceased person below each urn. In time it is toped to build a large and separate building heside the crematory as a columbarium.

Dr. Bengless has high hopes fo the success of the Cremation Company. The idea of cremation, he says, is coming to be less and leas and a which excites horrer and repulsion, and it is being a dually recognized that this method of disposing of the dead has substantial advantages over the accalled Christian burial. Dr. Bengless says that he is constantly in receipt of letters from persons who desire to knaw how they can assure themselves in life that after death their bodies will not be left to

A COLLEGE STUDENT'S CRIMINAL LIFE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The Leader of to-day has an interesting letter from Washington. Penn., about John Wolf, who was shot there a month ago by the Chief-of-Police. Wolf had attempted to break into a liquor store with a companion, was detected by the policeman, and while in the act of assailing him was shot by the letter and dieg from the wound. Wolf was a surface of the letter and dieg from the wound. tter and died from the wound. Wolf was a student at ashington College in his youth at the time James G.

Blaine was also a student there. The letter says:

Of the 200 students the majority were the sons of Southern planters, who with well-filled purses, and stiended by their negre valeta, transformed this otherwise ham-drum village into a place of continual uproar. Many and varied were the pranks played, and in John Wolf was found a ready leader. He was most noted, however, for his skill in "tossing "silver half dollars—a scarnity in those days—which often resulted in depleted Southera purses. John's recklessness and habitual neglect of his studies finally led to his expulsion. One morating the senior class, of which he was a member, filled solemnly out of the chapel at the conclusion of moraling prayers. With old Professor Boott, long since decessed, then occupying the chair of natural solences, at its head, the class marched through the college halfs to the class-room. As the professor grasped the door. He arose hastily, however, and an investigation was at tence begun. It developed the fact that an electric battery had a wire attachment with the door-knob, and upon grasping it the professor had received the full benefit of the current. John Wolf was singled one as the originator of the plot, and he was summarily dismissed from the institution. Those were lively college days.

Wolf then disappeared from the place and went to

a publication house. His drunkenness, however, lost him the position. He then retorned home, was caught while robing a shoe store and was imprisoned. After his release he attempted to sell liquor without a liceuse. He and his wife were repeatedly imprisoned for this oftence. His several prosecutions in the past afteen years have cost the county \$40,000.

ER. HODNETT ASKED TO DELIVER A LECTURE. The Labor League of New-York and Brook-

THOUSANDS AT GRANT'S TOMB Continued from First Page.

GRANT'S SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. THE WALL-PAPER JOURNAL WHICH THE REBELS

PRINTED. James Southworth, whose son, Major Southworth, was in the Union Army on that memorable day when Grant's forces victoriously entered the rebel fortress at Vicksburg. sends to THE TRABUNE a copy of The Daily Citizen, the quaint wall-paper journal which was published in Vicksburg by the rebels previous in the capture of the city, and printed afterward with explanatory headlines by Union soldiers. The paper was sent by Major Southworth to his father soon after Vicksburg fell and it has been scruppled. father soon after Vicksburg reli and it is printed lously preserved by him ever since. It is printed on genuine and rather tastefully-designed walllously preserved by aim ever since. It is printed on genuine and rather tastefully-designed wall-paper, in four colamns of fourteen inches each. The color of the paper on the printed side is of a dirty parchment hue, and it is well marked up with creases and lines, which indicate the amount of handling it has roccived during the last twenty-two years. Two paragraphs were quoted from it on Friday in The Tribushe with direct reference to General Graut; but to show how hard the rebels were pressed by the "Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Graut," at that time, even when they were deflantly saying: "Ulvases must get into the city before he dines in it," the following paragraph from it may also be interesting: "If aught would appeal to the heart of stone of the executioner with success, the present necessities of our citizens would do so. It is needless to attempt to disguise from the enemy or our own people that our wants are great, but still we can conscientiously assert our belief that there i plenty within our lines, by an exercise of prudence, to inst until long after succer reaches us. We are satisfied there are numerous persons within our city who have breadstuffs secreted and are doleing it out, at most exhorbitant figures, to those who had not the foresight or means at their commant to provide for the exigency now upon us. A rumor has reached us that parties in our city have been, and are now, selling flour at \$5 per pound! mediasses at \$10 per gallon? and corn at \$10 per bushel! We have not as yet proved the fact upon their power has brand not only be seared into their commant to provide for the exigency now upon us. A rumor has reached us that parties in our city have been, and are now, selling flour at \$5 per pound! mediasses at \$10 per gallon? and corn at \$10 per bushel! We have not as yet proved the fact upon their brow, but let it be seared into their very brain, that humanity may scora and -hun them as they would the portals of heli itself." That succor for which they fouldy waited uever arrivel, for tw

INCIDENTS ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

An amusing incident took place at the plaza at Riverside Park. As a division of Grand Army men were marching into it from the central road a carriage containing three men drove in from the left-hand road and divided them. A Grand Army marshal shouted to and divided them. A cram arms
stop it and spurred his jaded horse into a gallop and
headed the carriage off. A stout, red-faced man who occupied the back seat all by himself ju apel upon his feet
and cried:

"Get out of the way; we are the Board of Aldermen."

and cried:

"Get out of the way; we are the Board of Aldermen."

The marshal did not move even at this startling announcement and the red-faced Alderma ordered his coachman to run over the horseman. The coachman started to obey and the marshal's horse was poked in the ries by the pole of the carriage and imaged out of the way. The marshal was not to be outlon—and he quickly turned his horse around and in an instant had the right horse of the Alderman's team by the head. The resificated Alderman funed and swore and a policean in that evidently halled from Erin, seeing the predicament of the City Fathers, spat upon his hands and turning to some courades, exclaimed:

"Be jabers, they are stopping the Aldermen!"

The police went to the assistance of the Aldermen and they were allowed to proceed, and the carriage was driven up lust behind the one containing the President and Vice-President.

"We came to attend the obsequies," remarked the stout, red-faced Alderman complicantly, "and you can bet we never get left."

The long march told heavily on many of the military bodies taking part in the parade, and when the goal was reached the unimbers were saily dimusished. But de-

bet we never get left."

The long murch told heavily on many of the military bodies taking part in the parade, and when the goal was reached the numbers were saidly diminished. But decidedly the most weak-kneed bre hren were the members of the Jo-epi C. Rice Grand Army Post, who started out 180 strong with the intention of reaching the tomb. Thomas McKeon, formerly a heutenant in the old 59th of New-York, was the only man who represented his Post when Riverside Park was reached. All the rest had failen out by the way. So taxy but manfully he bore the guidou of his Post until the vanit was reached and then started home.

Only three of the seven outlaings in Bowling Green bore mourning draping Saturday. The office of the French Consulate was conspicuous as the only one of the foreign consulates that did not display mourning. The Oclincia & Co. building, No. 2 Bowling Green, was his most tastefally desorated of all of the down-town buildings, its entire front being draped.

An amusing incellent occurred during a halt at Twenty-third st. and Broadway. An ambulance came dashing up Twenty-third st. in response to a call. A member of a Grand Army Post from New-Jersey thought it was a runaway, and heroically springing out from the ranks caught the horse and swung him around until he came to a hair. The driver was furious and the bystanders hilarious.

HOW THE POLICE MANAGED THE GREAT CROWD. Superintendent Murray was at the City Hall about 8 a. m. Saturday, and found 400 policemen there about 8 a. m. saturday, and the same time under command of Inspector Steers. At the same time 800 patrolmon were being stationed along Broadway, Fourteenth-st., Fifth-ave, and other portions of the route of the funeral procession as far as One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. They were in charge of the police captains whose precincts included the route. Inspector The time required for the reduction of a human body to The time required for the reduction of a human body to the shes by this process depends of course entirely upon the sat. At a temperature of 2,500 degrees thirty minutes sat. At a temperature of 2,500 degrees thirty minutes sat. At a temperature of 2,500 degrees thirty minutes sat. At a temperature of 2,500 degrees the type of the crowds there. Before 10 a. m. the police below the crowds there. Before 10 a. m. the police below the crowds there. bunkred-and twenty-second-st. forming lines to control
the crowds there. Before 10 a. m. the police below
Fifty-ninth-st. had their hands full. At the street
crossings toe througs of eager people kept rushing beyond the curb lines, and it required more than the
strength of the officers to push them back. After repeaced warnings the patroimen let their claus fail on the
strength of the officers to push them back. After repeaced warnings the patroimen let their claus fail on the
neades fo some men who persisted in pushing beyond the
prescribed limits. All sorts of wagons, with seats artrauct of the fail of the control of the line of march
from the side streets, but they were ordered away by the
police. Street ventors also blocked the streets, until
clubbed away by the police. Near the City Hall in the
early part of the day the police lines were kept against
the large crowds with difficalty. While directing the
efforts of the police there, Inspector Steers was overcome
by the heat. He recovered after he was helped into the
City Hall Police Stadon. As soon as the casafalque had
left the try Hall the work of the police there becaus to
grow lighter, but 2000 patrolinen were sent, as soon as
they could be spared, over the elevated road to One-hundred-and-twenty-liffla-st. to report to Inspector Dilks.
When the policemen in mirror were keepitg the crowds in
order Saurtay, forty detective sergeants and seventy
precinct detectives in plain clothes were relieved they
were permitted to ga home to rest until evening.

While policemen in uniform were keepitg the crowds in
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strength of the detectives retarded to be offered to
the special strength had any stolen protects for the
theory should be specia hundred-and twenty-second-st., forming lines to control

-RINGING GRACE CHURCH CHIMES. Professor F. Widdows, the expert bell ringer at Washington, rang the chimes at Grace Church during the funeral procession, upon invitation of John Senia. The bells were unfiled for the occasion by Professor Widdows's patent mufflers, which decreased the vibrations and gave the bells a mournful tone. The following selections were played: Tolling of the minute bells; "The Muffled Peal." in F minor; "Dead March in Saul," "Hock of Ages," "Flee as a Bird," "Nearre, my God, to Thee," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Peace, Troubled Soul," "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," "Pleyed's Hymn." "Windham," "Miscrere." from Trovatore; Schubert's "Ave Maria," and the funeral march composed by Professor Widdows for the occasion. Mr. Senia played the Garfield funeral march.

The selections were repeated at intervals between 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and when the funeral car passed the church the David's Island Band ceased playing, while the bells rang out "Nearce, my God, to Thee." When the other bands passed the church, and playing dirges that were in unison with the bells, the Professor played the unclody with them. Professor F. Widdows, the expert bell ringer

GRANTS DRINK BEFORE VICKSBURG.

G. W. Chitds in The Philadelphia Press,
General Grant's personal habits in the use of itender have been a matter of sudiess assertion and contradiction chiefly because he was a man of sober life, who sometimes used whiskey freely, and with such men a single witness who has seen a drink taken will color the goadp of a docade with some story which is a concretion of talschood about a single grain of truth. General Rawlins carly saw that safety in the triats, temptations and exposures of camp life lay in total abstinence, and while he controlled the besidquarters mess the only liquor permitted in the headquarters stores was in the staff surgeon's cheet, and precious little of that. In the campaigning, which stretched from Shiloh on, General

Raylins was relentiess on any evasion of this rule. An officer on General Thomas's staff tells a story of a visit to General Grant's hesadquarters in the field duffs the Vicksburg campaign, where he was made at home in the headquarters meas. It was a Mississipp June, last and dusty, and he was surrounded by old West Paint friends; but first the afternoon, supper, and ther the evening wore away without word or sign of 'how' as they used to say in the 7th Gavairy At last he contured on a suggestion, a timid, halting remark, to the surgeon on headquarters staff, who, in a whisper, explained that General Rawlins was "death on "liquor, but that toward taps the surgeon's shelter tent might hold something. An hour later found the officer and the surgeon sitting on each side of a cracker box which carried a tin cup, a gobiet and a bottle-the one bottle in headquarters. There was a gurgling sound, the aroma of old rye was on the air, and outside came a step—the two men looked rullily at each other; the flap of the shelter-tent moved—the lips of the surgeon shaped the words; "It's Rawlins,"—and the flap head half in, reached out without a word, seized the gobbe, emptied it, and retired as silently. "Well, we are dished," was 'he comment of the surgeon, but breakfast found the General Commanding stlent and imperturbable and the headquarters men still dry. Years afterward, the officer and General Grant were in the smoke of a Pullman together. The lates' dropped his cigar straight down, after a fashion he "ed, and asked abruptly: "De you remember that drink so much before or since," was General Grant's solitary comment.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS.

HUNTING THROUGH PEDERAL OFFICES.

SUPPLY OF NEWARK AND JERSEY CITY.

OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9 .- For two months past inspectors from the departments at Washington have been travelling up and down the State, examining the Federal offices and putting the officials through a game of questions and answers. Their reports have been sent on from time to time, but the investigations seem to have resulted in no discoveries of the kind ought by the inspectors. The investigation included the accounts of the United States Courts, the Marshals, all the commissioners, and many of the postmasters. At Camden the inspector was refused permission to examine a certain book kept by the commissioner, the latter offering to show it to the inspector personally, but not as an official, because the Department had once decided that it was a private book and must be paid for by officials.

The Democratic press is full of broad hints that the delay in removing Republicans in New-Jersey is opnoxions to the Democratic workers. Removals have the accounts of the United States Courts, the Marshals,

noxious to the Democratic workers. Removals have been going on through Pennsylvania and New-York for months; but for some reason the Republicans in New-

Jersey are permitted to remain.

It is years since the New-Jersey National Guard has made a division parade with the number of men in the ranks on Saturday in New-York. The men were, as a rnie, delighted with the opportunity of joining in the parade, and they made their best appearance. The parade, and they made their best appearance. The effect was exceedingly satisfactory to all Jerseymen, and the compliments were not confined to residents of the Sinte. Officers and men were grateful for the advantageous position assigned the division, immediately before the estafalque. The South Jersey regiments, who left home on Friday afternoon, did not return until early this morning, and were very hearly exhausted with their experience. The State hore all the expense and assisted the Grand Army posts. Enormous crowds went from every part of the state.

Liter stagnation prevaited on Saturday in most of the cities and towns of the State. Business has been so phenomentally dult that employers were gind to take the day off and says the wages of employes. There is lit is or

piete that the most successful encomponent yet known is anticipated. The camp will be a place of great attraction to all summer visitors along the coast and may be easily reached from all points.

Butgers College has forty-live scholarships in its scientific branch, paid for by the State. The course of four years is excellent, the standard high and the opportunity alterether exceptional. The candidates are mominated by the county superintendents of public schools, and the qualifications are of the simplest kind. It is rather remarkable, in view of all this, that there is some difficulty in finding suitable candidates and that vacancies often exist. The college is prospering under the vigorous management of President Gates.

has been insignificant enough. The importance to the ap-tion of the building from the front. Heretologic It discussed in the first that the increase in size will also admit of more office room. The singulation of the New Jersey Central and the Balti-nore and Ohio proposition is less hopeful for the former and the large number of stockholders and employes in its state are watching it with close interest. It is prob-ue that if the Central people could obtain control of hir road they would make ar early arrangement with to the breaking of the latter resistance and with

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

TACTICS OF THE SPOILS-HUNTERS.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE NATIONAL FUNERAL-DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO RANDALL.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 .- While the Nation has been mourning over the death of the Great Com-mander, the Democratic place-hunters have kept right on with their work, as'if the Nation's griof gave them a better chance to push their schemes without attracting public attention. While Grant's remains have been await-ing burial, Randail and Curtin and Scott have occupied the time plotting and scheming how to seems the most offices for their henchmen in the quickest possible time. They have displayed unusual activity during the past week, winding up with a personal visit to Washington to besiege the President before his departure from Wash-ington to attend General Grant's funeral. Their avowed object has been to induce the President to remove the remainder of the Federal officials in this city before his departure. The place of General Huidekoper, the pres-ent efficient postmaster, is demanded for S. Davis Page, a venerable Bourbon Democrat, who has been a candidate for office three times before the people and has always been defeated by immense majorities.

The removal of General Hartranft, late Collector of

always been defeated by immense majorities.

The removal of General Hartranft, late Collector of this Port, was done in a way that occasions much unfavorable comment among Republicans. His successor was appointed, had given bond and qualified and received his commission before General Hartranft had any knowledge of the matter excepting what he saw in the newspapers. No "cause" has ever been assigned for any of the removals that have been made here. Mr. Randall is quoted as asying: "They were Republicans. That is enough. We want their places for Democrals." That is enough. We want their places for Democrals. That is enough. We want their places for Democrals.

There are only five important Federal offices here filled by Republicans now—the Marshalship, the Posto Office, the Saval Office, the Surveyorship and Assistant-Treasurer.

At the Mint the new Superintendent is fairly overwhelmed with applications for place, as the Civil Service rules do not apply there. But the great financial responsibility gankes Superintendent Fox hesitate about permitting efficient men to go out and the hungry specimens of Democracy who crowd his doorways to go ip.

Mr. John Cadwallader, the new Collector of the Port, assumes the duties of his office next Wednesday. He is spending Sunday at Newport, Atthough nost of the places in the Custom House are protected by the Civil Service act, the new Collector will flad life something of a burden for the next few weeks in repelling the assaults of the office-seckers.

There is already a great deal of dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Democracy with the way in which Mr. Randall has handled the Federal patronage here, Resolutions protesting against his methods have been passed by some Democratic clubs and sent to the President.

Pension Agent Davis still sticks to his rebeil cierk, Barbiere, and the prospect is reasonably good that Mr. Davis will prevent his own conditimation by the Senate when that body comes to act on his nomination.

A WORKINGMAN ON PRINT CLOTH MAKING. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special) .- The following is an extract from the monthly circular just issued by Robort Howard, secretary of the Spinners

insued by Robert Howard, secretary of the Spinners Union:

Trade has taken a turn for the better, and we will point out a few causes which led to the extreme depression in our industry and the best course for the manufacturers to follow in the future. Too many mills have been built in the last fifteen years. Too many spindles and looms have glutted the market, and reduced the value of print cloths to such low rates that people regard them as too cheap to be of any worth. A system should be established both in the mule rooms and ring spinning rooms, so that when the yarn is nitered to finer grade the twist should be altered proportionately in order that good cloth may be made out of it. There has been yarn spun in this city which, when made into cloth, has not been worth two cents a yard for wearing purposes. The old cry that anything is good enough for print cloths should be dropped, and manufacturers must, if they desire good trade, consider the desires of consumers in the future instead of speculators. Better stock should be put in the goods by which their durability would be improved and a higher price charged for them. There will never be a great demand for prints while dress pieces can be bougat for from 35 to 40 cents, for it costs considerably more for the making up and this deprecisions.

them in the eyes of purchasers. When dull trade appears wases should not be reduced, for we live in a country where eyes over 90 per cent of the manufactured products are consumed by its own population and consequently 10 or 20 per cent taken off the purchasing power of the people decreases consumption to that extent and reacts with a terrible force upon the manufacturers who make the reduction by foreing them to soil their cloth at low prices, in some instances below the cost of manufacture, and finally leaks to the storage. and finally leads to the cost of manufacture and finally leads to the stoppage of mills, as we have witnessed in this city to-day, If we ever energy from this depression and it prosperity reign amongst us again, manufacturers should turn their attention toward obtaining some of the \$70,000,000 worth of trade which England does amountly with the continent of America, and if a cloud of industrial depression should loom up some time to the future, we believe it is the best way to counteract it lustend of Feducing Wages.

THE TENTH AVENUE CABLE ROAD.

TESTING THE SYSTEM THORCUGHLY-TO BE WORK-ING SOON.

From Eighth-ave. at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st a narrow groove five-eighths of an inch

in width runs midway between the street-car tracks, tiroing into Tenth-ave, and passing up over Washington Heights to Que hundred and eighty sixta st., within a few blocks of High Bridge. Through this groove can be seen the tunnel which runs under the street. For nearly six months workmen have been building the tunnel under the street-car tracks for the Tenth Avenue Cable Road. The walls of the tunnel are of brick and stone. It is large enough for a man to move about in it, and is more than three miles long. Within a foot of the surface of the street at regular distances iron wheels are set with grooved tires like those used on the cable road of the Brooklyn Bridge. Lie cable passes over the wheels, fitting smoothly into the tires, but it is not lifted up, as the Bridge cable is, for the car grips to seize it. A thin, narrow steel rod passes down from the car with a grip at the end and catches the cable. The conductor of the car stands above it, and by a simple movement of his lever can loosen the grip and draw it up from the slot, turn the brake which is beside

the lever, and check the car.

There are two sets of these wheels in the funnel for the cable, and two cables entirely independent of each other ran over each set of wacels. If the conductor of the car lots down his grip and finds that the first cable has stopped, he knows something is wrong and by a slight adjustment of the grip throws it so as to seize the second cable. In the building where the power is generated to move the cables the same duplication is provided for, There are two sets of powerful machinery over which the cables pass on entertug the building, each set operated independently, and one nets as a reserve in case its com-panion is out of order. Two enormous bollers are provided. The cables after passing several times around a great wheel are wound around a cylisder where there is an apparatus for tightening them or letting them out as if they were strings of some colossal instrument. of wire has become worn and loose in passing through this tube the broken strand rings an narm informing the engineer that repairs are necessary, and the other cable is started up while the frouble is being remedied.

The building for the main depot of the cable road is one of the largest in Harlem. It is of brick and stone, three stories high, and occupies the entire block between One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth and One-hundred-andthirtleth sts. The ears enter the ground floor from the street and are stored there, and the upper floors are us for others and store rooms. The cable machinery is in the cellar, which is lighted with electric lamps mig in the cellar, which is lighted with electric lamps and day. There is also a sub-cellar which is store, hundreds of tons of coal for the crucines in the rearbetfding. The Third Avenue Railroad Comeany, has boilt the Fearth Avenue Cable Road, is the fir put to practical test the cable on surrace street ros this city. A large amount of capital has been play the undertaking and the company is fully confide the success of the enterprise. After a thorough test hown the adaptability of the cable to the streets, intended to continue the due to and days.

"No, they will not. That is a mistaken idea. Steam and electric motors have the same disadvantages on attrect tracks. The tracks are continually feedming clogged with nead or snow, and these are difficulties which operate effectually against such motors. Steam or electricity will never be practicable on a crowded city track. The arrangements of the Third Associative way will enable it.

SERMONS AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 9 (Special) .- A large audience gathered at the Auditorium this morn large audience gathered at the Auditorium this morning, many persons standing throughout the service.

The preacher was the Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who discoursed on the value and accessity of a Christian experience, as set forth in the words of the Psalmist, "I waited patiently for the Lord, and He inclined unto me and heard me and heard my cry." He said: "The constitu-tion of the human mind is such that it is never satisfied, Creatures such as we are want the facts. I am not distreased by the scepticism of the present age, It is simply the world asking what and why? There is a great body of facts which are called experiences. I have been sixteen years ilitening to a great mass of testimony on the line of experience such as that described by the Psalmist. This kind of testimony has been accumulating through the centuries. Is it possible that millions of people have for centuries conspired to pain off falsehood for fact the People testify that they had a sense of dissatisfaction with themselves on account of sie, and that on account of this and a consequent yearning and self-renunciation there did come into their lives a sense of peace, a sense of sins forgiven, a sense of happiness anknown before. On the basis of falsehood there is no God and I never sinned. There are many who, in spite of their manifold infirmities, are able to testify that a new power has come into their lives. Jeans Christ is on trial in the court of the nimeteenth century. There never was a time when infidelity was so outspoken, when there were so many infidelibooks and publications. The power of the Church is in its witnesses. It is not in the dignity or eloquence of its ministers. A body of men and womon who can say, I know that my sins are forgiven are a power, you silent people who never testify to the power of a saying faith, wake up and tell of what you do know. The Caurch, to combat infidesity in its phases of unbelief, needs that all Christian people should become witnesses of the truth as it is Jesus.

The evening service was by the Rev. William Downey, of Philadelphia. At Saint Faul's a large audience listened to an excellent sermon by the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D., president of Pennington Seminary. the basis of falsehood there is no God and I never sinned.

MOUNTAIN RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Mr. GROVE, Penn., Aug. 9 (Special).-To-day was one of the most delightful of the meeting at this mountain camp, following two days of rain. The skies cleared away and the sun snone brightly during the entire day. The influence of the weather was noticeable in an increased interest in the various religious exercises. The attendance last night was enormous until the late trains bore away the crowds from th until the late trains note away too crows from the regions adjacent. The gates were kept closed to-day and there was an absence of the disorder unavoidable when the railroads give the attendance the aspect of a floating population. Over 2,000 people, however, remained within the enclosure to take part in the religious

At 6 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hinkle conducted the regular early prayer meeting. At 8 a. m. the Rev. Dr. Frost conducted the annual hand-shaking as typical of the holy kiss of the shaking as typical of the holy kiss of the enty church. The Rev. Richard Hinkie, of Danville, preached the sermon at the 10 o'clock services. His theme was the proclamatian of the Gospel as taught by the Jewish year of jubilee. The Gospel was designed, he said, to emancipate all from the slavery of sin and its entailments and restore mankind to the re-possession of the inheritance forfeited. In the afternoon the Rev. B. H. Masser and the Rev. D. H. Shields conducted an interesting children's meeting. A fable and talk by the latter was delightfully instructive. At 3 p. m. the Rev. A. M. Bornitz preached on the Twenty-third Psaim, and at night the Rev. R. H. Wharton delivered a doctrinal address on the Mysteries of the Atonement. This was preceded by a young people's meeting conducted by Mrs. Hinkle.

MADE A MEAL FOR AN ALLIGATOR. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9 .- John Scanlon, a young man, jumped overboard from a sailboat for a swim in the river near here to-day and almost immediately sank out of sight. His body was not recovered. The drowned man is supposed to have been selzed by an alligator. MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH.

HIS CHARGES AGAINST SOME OF THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THEIR REPLY. M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE

The character of the Irish attack on Mr. Bright in the House of Commons Tuesday afternoon is suffi-ciently indicated by one fact. Mr. Callan was the leader of it and Mr. Parnell kept away from the scene. It was in his speech at the Spencer banquet last Friday that Mr. Bright succeeded in ruffling Irish susceptibilities. Mr. Callan seems to have supposed that what was then said applied to all the Parnellite members. Lord Hartington pointed out that this was not so. Mr. Bright's accusations were directed against Irish members who had made the hideous charges against Lord Spencer which have so often been heard, and against them only. Of them he said that they were disloyal, hostile to Great Britain; that they had obstructed all legislation which was intended to discover or prevent and punish crime; that they had insulted and de nounced every man in Ireland concerned in the just administration of the law, judges and juries and law officers of the Crown included. What they have exhibited, said Mr. Bright, on the contrary, is this,
-a boundless sympathy for criminals and murderers. This language Mr. Callan thought amounted to a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, and moved a resolution accordingly.

Mr. Bright had paired for the remainder of the ession and gone home to nachdale. His friends telegraphed him that his language was to be impeached by Mr. Callan, and he returned to London to face the music. Some were of opinion that he need not have done this, but on the whole the feeling of the House was that he ought to appear. In theory all members of the House are equal and the most illustrious is expected to meet the attack of the most insignificant.

Mr. Bright's answer to the indictment of Mr. Callan was a brief one. He maintained the truthfulness of what he had said, and the propriety of saying it. With the art of a practiced debater, he contrived to put the Irish themselves on the stand as witnesses in his behalf. First as to Lord Spencer and the Irish charges against him. It had been stated distinctly over and over again that Lord Spencer had sent to the gallows men whom he knew to be innocent. The Irish cheers which greeted this signified, in the well-understood House of Commons language, their approval and reiteration of this hideons accessation. Whether the Irish or any of them really believe it is a question I will not ask. It is enough that they assert it. Then as to disloyalty. Mr. Bright reminded the House that he had before spoken in the House itself of the Irish party as the rebel party. Did any of them repudiate it then? he asked. Do they repudiate it now? On the contrary, they accepted it and cheered it. And they cheered it again now as he was speaking. It is difficult to see why they should complain of Mr. Bright's applying to them a name which they are constantly claiming for themselves. They speak of the House of Commons in which they sit as an alien legislature; of the Government to which they have sworn allegiance as a foreign Government. That is the language they hold frequently in Ireland and not infrequently in the House itself.

I don't suppose that the Irish really are aggrieved by a charge of disloyalty. Mr. Parnell said that he could never rest till the last link that bound Ireland to England had been broken. Mr. Parnell, at any rate, has the courage of his opinions. Probably the thing which more than all others in Mr. Bright's speech stung Mr. Callan and his colleagues was the charge of sympathy with criminals and murderers. Mr. Bright bases his defence of that statement on the absence of emphatic condemnations of crime. There, too, he is on familiar ground. He makes an exception in the case of the Phonix Park murders. Then he thinks the Irish were astounded and cowed by the feeling which prevailed throughout the country. Then they did express what he believes they really felt: sorrow at those erimes. "But suppose," continued he, "I had said the contrary of what I did say. Suppose I had told my audience that the Irish in the House of Commons really condemned in strong and empoatic !anguage continually all those who committed these great crimes,-suppose I said they had exhibited great grief at the violent and murderous crimes constantly committed in Ireland-what would the House or the Irish themselves have said or thought? would have said I was a fool or worse for making statements which were absolutely untrue!"

So that, upon the whole, Mr. Bright remained of opinion that what he had said at the Spencer banquet was accurate and true. If the House thought Avenue Com-loubly, or in a it a breach of privilege, he should express his regret, but so far as the truth of what he had alleged was concerned, " Nothing in the world will induce ne to withdraw an atom of it." And he concluded by a reference to his efforts for more than thirty years past in behalf of Ireland; efforts to which history will do justice whether it be the present fashion or not in Ireland to remember them.

Many speeches in reply to Mr. Bright were made by Irish members. Mr. McCarthy said he was not in favor of taking notice of what had been said. Mr Bright had abandoned his principles and become the enemy of Ireland. He had once been Mr. Bright's friend and had been proud to be, but was so no longer. Mr. T. P. O'Connor declared that Mr. Bright, who now censured Irish members for sympathy with criminals, had himself admitted the necessity of outrages and almost enlogized them as a beacon and a warning to statesmen! If Mr. Bright had been Mr. Gladstone, he would have asked Mr. T. P. O'Connor to give his authority for this singular statement. Perhaps oven Mr. Bright, indifferent as he is to such things, would have done so had he not, in accordance with Parliamentary usage, withdrawn while his conduct was under dis enssion. Mr. Sexton observed that Mr. Bright's licentiousness of language with regard to his opponents had been his great characteristic. Mr. O'Brien said, frankly enough, that the charge of disloyalty to English rule in Ireland was a compliment. As for the accusation of being in sympathy with criminals, such a charge did not matter much, coming as it did from an old, feeble and somewhat broken man. Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy improved upon this by describing Mr. Bright as an exploded politician : less dangerous now to Ireland as an enemy than in his capacity of friend, which had enabled him to delude the people. It was true that the Irish sympathized with convicted criminals, for they included some of the greatest, most honorable and most exalted names, to wit, Emmet, Meagher, Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, " and the three men done to death in Manchester." Mr. O'Kelly reminded the members of the late Administration that they were themselves steeped to the necks in blood, and Mr. Bright himself would go down to posterity as one of the assassins of Alexandria. Mr. T. D. Sul-livan insisted that the Irish members had over and over again denounced crime and outrage. Mr. Callau wound up the discussion by a warning that he intended to make against some members on the front bench (I suppose the Opposition front bench) the same charges which Mr. Bright had made against the Irish. If Mr. Bright had not been older than himself, he would have resented his slanders " by resorting to (the natural application of superior force." He wished now to withdraw his motion, but leave was refused and on a division it was rejected by a vote of 23 to 154; a majority of 131. The discussion raised by Mr. Callan was, in effect,

another attempt to discredit Earl Spencer, and to bring out what the Irish believed to be divisions in the Liberal party with reference to his rule in Ireland. The proceedings at the Spencer banquet might have shown them the hopelessness of such an effort. They have been misled by the dissensions among the Liberals on the subject of the Crimes Act. On that subject the Liberal party was divided. On Lord Spencer it is united. Whether his Administration be as bad as the Parnellites would make it out, or as good as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright describe it, the Liberal party has accepted the full responsibility for it. If anybody represents in his single person the full strength of Radical dislike to Cocreion, it is Mr. Chamberlain. And it is Mr. Chamberlain who said in this Bright debate in the House on Tuesday: " I have always expressed in public and in private my highest admiration for the character of Lord vencer, and for the ability and the courage which

he brought to bear in his Administration

That covers the whole case, and the gulf between Mr. Chamberlain and men who talk of Lord Speneer's hanging an innocent man, knowing him to be innocent, is imposeable. The Irish select 4:, opportunity of declaring that the Liberals would find out at the polls what the Irish answer to their enlogy of Lord Spencer was, Lord Hartington roused their wrath as effectually as Mr. Chamber-him the selectually as Mr. Chamber-him the selectual sele lain. He expressed his full concurrence with the language used by Mr. Bright. He even went beyond it. He challenged the Irish to deny that they find shown unbounded sympathy with murderers and criminals. There were numerous and various cries upon which Lord Hartington, the most impassive and least sentimental of men, retorted, " I say it is notorious that sympathy of the most open and un-blushing character has been shown by members of this House with convicted murderers and crim

The issue therefore is made up. The Liberal party as one man sides with the Viceroy whom the Parneilites accuse of cruelty and injustice and gross abuse of his great office. The Parnellites cast in their lot with the Tories, and the country is to decide between the Irish, Tory coalition, and the Liberals. There is every sign that the Irish will vote Tory to a man, and there can be no doubt that one object of Mr. Callan's attack on Mr. Bright was to increase the existing Irish anger against the party which supports and culogizes Lord Spencer.

WEATHER THAT DEFIES ALL PROPHECY.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE MAN EXPLAINS WHY TO

THE SIGNAL SERVICE MAN EXPLAINS WHY THE RAIN DID NOT COME ON SATURDAY.

The Signal Service Bureau man who dwells on the top of the Equitable Building did not turn color Saturday afternoon when a Thinune reporter called upon him; in fact, he looked as calm as the weather, despite the predictions made by the bureau the night before that local rains would surely fall in and upon the city Saturday to interfere with the procession.

"Will you kindly inform me," said the reporter confidentially to the weather man, wby—"

"There is no reason in the world why it didn't rain; it ought to have rained; there was every indication of rain; it rained all along the coast, at Atlantic City, it washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and even at Santy Hook, 1-100 of an inch." fidentially to the weather man, wby-"

"Then the easterly wind was all right?" the report

" Yes."
" And the lake region was there?"

"Yes!"
"And the Ohio Valley?"

"And the Ohio Valley!"

"Yes."

"And it didn't ruin!"

"Not kere; and what is more, I've just got a dispatch fr m Washington saying: "Fair weather may continue; but a strong probability of rain before evening; stationary temperature. You see," said the weather man, "there is a chance for rain yet, but to tell you the honess trath, I don't think it will rain to-day."

"Why not?"

"Well, in the summer time our rain clouds come up from New-Jersey and there aren't any over that wa; now." The weather man walked to the window, looked wisifully away toward Sandy Hook and continued. "When it was raining at Bandy Hook this merning, the clouds veered and went over toward Jersey. It was 10 o'clock. I was afraid, dreasfully afraid, that they would sweep up from Jersey and bring a rainstorm here."

would sweep up from Jersey and bring a rainstorm here."

"In spite of predictions?"

"Yes. But the clouds melted away and must have worked off north."

"You can find no other reason why it didn't rain?"

"None in the world."

"Queer thing, the weather, isn't it?"

"Well, yes: but you see," and the weather man's countenance brightened up wonderfully, "we only induce in indications and probabilities, not absolute prophecies."

duige in indications and probabilities, not absolute proposedes."

The reporter walked down ten flights of stairs, convinced that it was a special dispensation of Providence that rain had fallen in torrents in Washington, in abundance at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and had even touched Sandy Hook, yet it had veered off to leave the great funcral procession to wend its way from one end of New-York to the other, in a slear atmosphere and under a sky only flecked with clouds; for the sun streamed through the leaden clouds early in the day and with it came a gentle tempering breeze which straightened the half-mast flags in the air throughout the day, affording comfort to the spectators and the paraders. Along the Hudson the breeze was particularly pleasing. The temperate samight, the moving clear air, all made up a day as nearly perfect as could be desired for the great tribute of the occasion. The Signal Service officer, commenting on the day, with his knowledge of all kinds of days, said with emphasis: "A more perfect day could not hey been had. Temperature, smilight, breeze, combined to make it such." And such the hundreds of thousands who were out pronounced the day.

NOT TO BE TRICKED TWICE.

ures, whose eyes had a peculiarly innecent look in them got on an elevated railroad car the other day to come down town. He became absorbed in the contents of a newspaper, and apparently did not notice a young man sitting near him, whose eyes seemed riveted upon his heavy gold watch-chain. After several stops at the stations the car became nearly empty. The young man suddenly rose and crossing over to the old geatleman, remarked:

" I beg your pardon, sir, but is not this your purse!

The older man looked at the purse, and then at the young man for a fall minute. Then the carefully removed his glasses, wiped them with his handkerchies, smiled to himself, and calmly queried:

"And if it was not mine what would you do with it!"

"Why—of course," said the young fellow, slightly coloring, "I'd return it to the owner."

"On, yes, I see. But, young man, sit down here for a minute and let ime tell of of a scene that I once wit-

The young man somewhat Misconcerted, mechanically

obeyed, and allowed the elder one to proceed. ?

One day in April, some three years ago, I was passing through Chambers-st., on a business errand, when I espied a pair of lady's kid cloves lying upon the sidewalk. I harried forward to pick them up; but was just too late, as another person a short distance ahead of me secured them. He looked at me in a quizzical manner, and when I asked him to let me see them, he politely assented. But as if fearful of being seen he nudged in assented. But as if fearful of being seen he nudged me to come in an open doorway where we could look at our prize with comparative safety. As I took the gioves from his hand and pailed them apart, so as to examine their worth. I was surprised to find a large heavy lump of something tied up in one of the fingers. With gresly haste I communicated to him my discovery, when he snatched the gloves from my hand and commenced working the article out of the finger-hole. In a few moments he held up to my astonished view a handsome jewelled ring, which at the lowest ought to have been worth \$50. I expressed my surprise in a very open way, and asked him to let me see it. This he did, and at the same time asked me what I thought it was worth. I unhesitatingly gave him my opinion. 'Then what had we better do with fif' he asked. 'Why, advertise if in the papers,' I suggested, 'and the owner will probably give us a handsome price for returning it. 'Finishe thought was a very good plan, but he was then on his way to the train to go out of the eith for a month or two, and consequently he would not be able to receive any of the money. 'I'll tell you,' he finally said, 'the owner will give you at least ten dollars for returning it, and if you will give me five dollars now I will surrender the gloves and ring to you. How does that suit! It's fair, 'woil, yes, I had to acknowledge it was, and so with-

you will give me five dollars how I will surrelize the gloves and ring to you. How does that suit! It's fair, san't it!

"Weil, yes, I had to acknowledge it was, and so without murmuring I handed him five dollars, and walked away with the ring. The next two days I advertised in the papers for the owner of the ring; but no one came to claim it. On the fourth day I concluded I had acted honestly in the matter, and was now justified in selling it. I took it to a prominent jeweller's where I knew its true value would be given, and—what do you think it was worth!"

The young man shifted nneasily in his seat, and dodgos the sufling eyes of the speaker.

"Why, it was a brass "ring worth about three cents, and put in the gloves by that rasent of a swindler. Now, then," continued the gentleman in a severe tone, "what would you do if you discovered that same fellow up to his old trick again?

"Ah! but this is my station; I must go. Good morning." And the young man with the purse shir gently along the car, and disappeared in the crowd on the platform. The old gonleman respined bis reading, and chuckled to himself every now and then.

GRANT'S LAST UNIFORM.

G. W. Childs in The Philadelphis Press.

The last uniform that General Grant ever wore was made for him at Wanamaker's, on Chestnut-st., above Eighth, just before he sadied for Europe. The General kept quiet and undisturbed and all the hurry and bustle of the preparations for the long journey, ustifued to the preparations for the long journey, ustifued to the Indiana, somebody happened to remember that the principal personage of the party was not very well provided with clothes for the trip. He did not even have a suit of full regimentals. The General, who cared little for clothes and still less for uniferms, was stirred up to the importance of prompt action, so he went to see John Wanamaker, and together they welked down Chestnut-st. to the clothing store. Arrived there the General insisted on being weighed before the clothes were ordered, although every moment was precious. He weighed 184 and then consented to be measured for a full regimental uniform.

"You see," he expisined to 8. M. Wanamaker, "I don't want to have to appear on full dress occasions in knee breeches and slippers like they do on the other side. I think I'll feel more comfortable in a uniform, though I always get out of wearing brass buttons when ever I can"

He then bought a rough suit of clothes to wear on the steamship, paying \$16 for it. A very handsome uniform was made, which General Grant wore on every state occasion abroad, and brought back with him in good condition. It is probably now at Washington with his other personal effects and troplies.

When S. M. Wanamaker heard that the family had no uniform in which to bury the dead hero, he talegraphed back that it was too late.

The Indians have given Sheridan the name of "The